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Truro Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1966

TRURO RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health -

DR. C.W.J. HINGSTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

The Leats, Truro.

Tel: Truro 2202

Chief Public Health Inspector and Building Surveyor

A.H. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

Rural Council Hall, River Street, Truro. Tel: Truro 4681

Additional Public Health Inspectors -

E.L. BURLEY, M.A.P.H.I. Cert. R.S.I.

D.L. CUNNICK, M.A.P.H.I. Cert. R.S.I.

F.M. FLACK, M.A.P.H.I. Cert. R.S.I.

J.M. MELLOR, M.A.P.H.I. Cert. R.S.I.

Office Staff -

C.R. WASLEY.

MRS. W. PENROSE (Shared with Housing Department).

MISS J. CURRY.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Services for the Truro Rural District for the year ending 1966.

I am happy to report that the year was a healthy one, there being no notable outbreaks of infectious disease with the possible exception of an outbreak of infectious jaundice in the St. Agnes area which started in early May with three cases in St. Agnes Primary School. One further case occurred in the school in June and five more cases in July and five more in August; and the outbreak ceased with two more cases in September. Thirteen other cases occurred in the district not associated with the school during this period. As with infections which are transmitted directly from infected material on the hands to mouths, strict personal hygiene was enforced at the school and special attention was paid to careful hand washing of pupils before helping to serve school meals. The Education Department was approached with a view to improving the lavatory and wash room facilities at this school and I am happy to say that new toilets and wash rooms were constructed following this outbreak. The streams leading on to St. Agnes beach were chlorinated, as it was felt that contamination of these streams could possibly give rise to transmission of this disease. The faecal pollution of these streams and the beach was proved by sampling which showed a high faecal coliform count.

Following the long summer holiday, a period which extended over the incubation period of this disease, no further cases were notified at this school or in the local area. Although there is no conclusive proof as to the method of spread of infection in this school, it is to be noted that the number was limited to 15 out of 152 pupils and there was no indication that school milk was a vehicle of infection, nor was there any proof that the catering staff at the school had any infection which could have been passed on to the 100 pupils that took school lunch. I think it would be fair to say by a combination of better hygiene, both personal and environmental, and by careful exclusion of infected cases, the outbreak ceased after some four months.

I wish to express my thanks to the Family Doctors at St. Agnes, to the Head Teacher and Staff at the school and to Dr. Lewis, the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, for all their help in the work involved.

Vital Statistics and Infectious Diseases.

Births exceeded deaths by 8 cases and the total mid-year population was estimated to have increased by 200 over the previous year. Other variations in the Birth and Death rates are too small to be of any significance; nor

was there any significant change in the number of statutory notifications of infectious diseases compared with last year except a reduction in the number of gastro-intestinal infections notified. The expected rise at the end of the year in measles cases occurred and we may see an end to this alternate year periodicity with the introduction of measles vaccine on a County basis.

The number of deaths from coronary disease in men of pre-retirement age, continued to increase over last year. Heart disease continues to be the number one killer.

Water Supplies.

With the coming into operation of the Stithians Water Scheme in the summer of 1967, all the new mains which have been laid in the St. Agnes area will be connected to the Scheme; similarly, Trispen and St. Erme area mains are dependent on the Stithians Scheme coming into operation. These extensions of mains chlorinated water to rural areas are always welcome as there still exist many rural private untreated sources of water from wells and springs which show pollution. Prevention of surface and underground pollution of wells is often difficult and these supplies would probably be better treated by installing a local metafilter system. 49 samples from private untreated water supplies were found in the year to be badly polluted and although advice is given in individual cases on improvements to well heads, boiling of water and the cleaning out of wells, the installation of a local filter system in the home would do more to ensure a more consistently wholesome water supply.

Refuse Disposal and Tipping by Private Individuals.

Complaints that refuse is being tipped and not covered in some areas where controlled tipping is carried out continues to be made, and evidence that individuals go along and throw their rubbish away at these sites is undoubtedly the main cause of unsightly refuse seen even on the grass verge and roadside at these areas. Notices are to be displayed which will indicate the time and site where tipping by individuals will be permitted, and this will coincide with the times the bulldozer and staff will be present to cover the refuse. I appeal to all people concerned to dispose of their refuse only at the proper time and at the proper place, otherwise what should be a quite inoffensive site can very quickly take on the character of a rural slum.

"Raw Milk Hazards".

I would draw your attention to the health hazards of drinking untreated milk, that is milk which has not undergone a recognised form of heat treatment to kill harmful bacteria. Quite apart from the risk of contracting

Brucella infection, and this is not a remote chance as the estimated proportion of infected herds of cattle is about 30%, the danger of other infections resulting in sore throats and gastro-intestinal disorders from organisms getting into milk is ever present. This danger is increased in the summer by the influx of holiday makers and campers in particular, who may be tempted to obtain their milk straight from the farm.

Until eradication of infected herds becomes possible - and there is no indication that this happy state of affairs will exist for a long time to come - I would advise you to drink only heat treated milk which has the label of Pasteurised or Sterilised or U.H.T. on the bottle top.

To those who claim that heating destroys the natural properties in milk, I would hasten to say that milk which has undergone Pasteurisation does not lose any of its main beneficial constituents, that is, milk proteins and calcium, and that if some reduction in Vitamin C occurs as a result of Pasteurisation, I would point out that milk is a very poor source of this vitamin and ample supplies are obtained in other foods. To those who claim that the taste is altered to some extent I would agree, but as the taste of raw milk and of products made from raw milk which do not undergo adequate heat treatment depends to a large extent on the nature of its bacterial content, this is a property I would not recommend as of any health value; on the contrary, it may indicate a direct hazard.

Purpose-Built Housing.

Lastly, I would draw your attention to the difficulties in estimating the need of purpose-built bungalow type accommodation for the elderly handicapped in the district. This is a question of calculating and providing the right proportion of bungalows to the total number of new buildings erected, in order to meet their special needs. The National Old Peoples Welfare Society and other Bodies interested in geriatric problems have recommended a national average of up to one third of all new buildings to be of this type. The Rural District Council is certainly constructing well over this proportion, for example, 52% or 76 out of a total of 145 new buildings planned or being built are of bungalow type. The indication is that the number of persons on the waiting list for bungalow type accommodation is about this figure in proportion to the total on the waiting list; nevertheless, to satisfy the demand for homes for the elderly and handicapped involves much forward planning often having to estimate the possible requirements many years ahead.

It is noteworthy that the current figure of purpose-built bungalows for the Rural District Council exceeds 50% of the total units of accommodation and this indeed may be reflective of the requirements of an ageing population.

There is no doubt that provision of a proper housing environment for the elderly and handicapped is of prime importance in the maintenance of the Health of this age group, and is also an important economic factor in reducing the work load on the supporting services in terms of Home Helps, Health Visitors and District Nurses.

A further housing difficulty arises in trying to provide suitable accommodation for the so-called "problem family". I would suggest that consideration be given by the Architects Department for the provision of a purpose-built house for this type of family, incorporating in its design a maximum of non-breakable material and fittings, and easy washable interior walls and flooring. This might be more economical than having to repeatedly repair and replace the standard type of house which can so easily become a shambles, when the desire and ability to keep up a modicum of tidiness and cleanliness in the home is totally lacking in this type of family.

I would end by thanking the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all its Members for the support during the year. To all Chief Officers and their Staff, and to Mr. Bennett and his Staff, I wish to express my thanks for their cheerful co-operation at all times.

I am indebted to the Area Nursing Officer, Miss V. M. Graham, and the clerical staff at The Leats Office for their help in the production of this Annual Report and for their work throughout the year.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. J. HINGSTON.

Medical Officer of Health,
Truro Rural District.

VITAL STATISTICS

Stillbirths

Causes of stillbirth in 5 cases:-

- Deaths

Deaths in Infants under 1 year

Causes of death under 1 year:-

1 week to 4 weeks of age:-

- 4 weeks to 1 year of age:-

- 1 case of cerebral anoxia

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births in Truro Rural District - 18.4
 Infant mortality rate - England and Wales - 19.0
 Perinatal mortality rate - number of stillbirths plus number of
 deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths - 22.8
 Perinatal mortality rate - England and Wales - 26.3

Maternal Deaths - Nil

Birth, Death, Infant Mortality Rates since 1950

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1950	13.7	10.5	20.5
1951	16.1	11.7	25.4
1952	14.5	9.9	31.0
1953	14.0	9.0	29.2
1954	14.9	10.3	14.1
1955	13.6	10.5	28.0
1956	15.8	11.4	10.7
1957	16.4	11.0	30.8
1958	15.9	11.5	13.3
1959	15.7	10.8	13.5
1960	17.4	11.3	9.7
1961	16.4	12.0	35.6
1962	15.9	11.7	15.5
1963	18.6	11.1	25.3
1964	18.6	11.1	11.4
1965	17.5	10.6	21.4
1966	18.0	12.1	18.4

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>MALES</u>			<u>FEMALES</u>		
	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.
Live births ..	228	211	17	205	188	17
Stillbirths ..	3	3	-	2	2	-
<u>Deaths of Infants:-</u>						
Under 1 year of age	5	4	1	3	3	-
Under 4 weeks of age	3	2	1	2	2	-
Under 1 week of age	3	2	1	2	2	-

[illegible]

23. Pneumonia	M.	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7
	F.	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
24. Bronchitis	M.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	6
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26. Stomach Ulcer and Ulcer of Duodenum	M.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
31. Congenital Malformations	M.	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M.	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	6
	F.	14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. All Other Accidents	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
<hr/>													
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		M.	209	3	2	-	1	1	2	1	14	47	83
	F.	216	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	21	59	124

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED QUARTERLY

	<u>March</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Whooping Cough	17	5	8	10
Measles	5	10	104	142
Scarlet Fever	1	1	-	1
Dysentery	5	-	10	1
Acute Pneumonia	-	2	2	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	3	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	-	1	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. Mothers and Young Children (Sec. 22)

Clinics for Child Welfare in the Rural District

	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
1. St. Agnes	11	267
2. Perranporth	24	569
3. Chacewater	12	232
4. Carnon Downs	11	216
5. Probus	11	151
6. St. Mawes	12	229
7. Portscatho	12	221

The first four clinics are attended by County School Health Service Personnel. The clinics at St. Mawes, Portscatho and Probus are staffed by County Health Visitors but General Practitioners carry out the immunisation of children. The clinics at St. Mawes and Portscatho were started in 1965 and from attendance figures are doing well.

Dental Services for Expectant Mothers and children are included in the figures for Truro City undertaken at The Leats and are as follows:-

	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>
Inspected	70	228
Offered Treatment	66	155
Treated	75	148
Attendances	295	438

The Ante Natal Clinics in the Rural District are staffed by Truro District Nurses/Midwives and are held at and staffed by Family Doctors at their surgeries.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes for the year number 84 and were held at the various clinics in the Rural Areas. They were well attended and serve a useful purpose. These classes are based on a series of eight lectures per course and when convenient fathers were invited to attend one lecture in each course.

Family Planning. A clinic is held in Truro City and cases from the Rural District are referred to this clinic.

ii. Midwifery Services (Sec. 23)

160 home deliveries were undertaken in the Rural District and of these Medical Aid was sought in 83 cases. Home deliveries continue to show a decrease owing to the fact that more and more deliveries are being made in hospital; this is offset, however, by the number of extra midwifery visits made due to early discharge from hospital.

iii. Health Visitors (Sec. 24)

The work of the Health Visitor among the elderly showed a marked increase during the year, rising from 828 visits in 1965 to 1,145 in 1966. Visits on Social grounds for Problem families dropped from 784 to 523 however. In the young age group 9,248 visits were made to children and 131 Health Education Talks and Demonstrations were given in 1966.

iv. Home Nursing (Sec. 25)

The number of general nursing cases increased from 654 to 690 but the number of visits decreased from 19,339 to 18,800. A large number of injections were required apart from general nursing care.

v. Vaccination and Immunisation (Sec. 26)

		Primary Immunisation with Triple Vaccine					
<u>1965</u>	<u>Ages</u>	Under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	Total
At clinics		32	54	6	3	0	95
G.P.'s surgeries		74	197	25	9	5	310
		Totals 106	251	31	12	5	405
		Booster doses 5 - 9 years at clinic					
		over 9 years at clinic					
		5 - 9 at G.P.'s surgeries					
		over 9 years at G.P.'s surgeries					
<u>1966</u>	<u>Ages</u>	Under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	Total
At clinics		62	86	12	6	3	169
G.P.'s surgeries		53	136	21	6	3	219
		Totals 115	222	33	12	6	388
		Booster doses 5 - 9 years at clinic					
		over 9 years at clinic					
		5 - 9 at G.P.'s surgeries					
		over 9 years at G.P.'s surgeries					

Cases vaccinated against Smallpox number 274

Oral polio was given to 1,237 children but this figure represents the whole Health Area No. 3.

vi. Ambulance Service (Sec. 27)

This service is under direct County control and therefore no report on the day to day administration is given.

vii. Prevention, Care and After Care Services (Sec. 28)Tuberculosis - new notifications in age groups

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0 - 5	-	-
6 - 15	-	-
16 - 24	-	-
25 - 44	1	-
45 - 64	2	-
65+	3	1
Totals -	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>

No non-pulmonary cases were notified.

The mobile X-ray Unit pays twice monthly visits to The Leats and to Falmouth to examine referred cases from Family Doctors and children requiring further X-ray following positive skin sensitivity tests for T.B. B.C.G. was given to 1,256 children for protection against T.B. in the whole Health Area No. 3 and a further 88 contacts of known T.B. cases.

Cervical Smear Clinics have been set up in Truro and at Falmouth, and residents in the Rural District are directed to either clinic depending on where they live.

Out of the total of 831 cases seen at these clinics during 1966, cancer was detected in 6 cases. Only one case came from the Rural District and this was successfully treated.

Geriatric - Preventive Services

One elderly man aged 81 living on his own was admitted in December, 1966 to Treliske Hospital under the National Assistance Amendment Act, 1951; after the three weeks order expired he was transferred as a voluntary patient to Meneage Hospital, Helston.

Medical Loans of nursing and other aids. A supply of domiciliary aids for the incontinent is available through the Health Area Office and other equipment required in the home, such as bed pans, urinals, and bed rests, are obtained through the British Red Cross Society. Walking aids of various design may also be obtained for temporary loan through the British Red Cross Society till the patient receives such permanent aids through the National Health Hospital Service.

Chiropody - St. Agnes area has a small clinic run on voluntary lines and the chiropodist from Truro attends. The clinic is given a small subsidy from the County Council towards costs.

viii. Home Help Service - (Sec. 29)

44 persons were given Home Help during the year.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

With the swift passing of another year I have again to record some of the work and achievements which have taken place. There is perhaps nothing spectacular to report; no weighty problems of national interest solved; but progress there has been.

Thanks to the support and encouragement of the Council, the methods and means of refuse collection and disposal, for instance, have continued to advance. The appointment of garage mechanics and extra sewerage works attendants too, is paying dividends in better kept vehicles and plant. While this policy of steady, progressive improvement is not likely to yield dramatic results, as long as it continues we shall I think in a reasonable period of time, achieve readily acceptable standards in many fields of activity - and one must admit there is still scope for improvement.

Towards the end of the year, the student meat inspector passed his qualifying examination and was thus able to assume the meat inspection duties of one public health inspector. This provided an excellent and welcome opportunity for village surveys to be carried out, and house-to-house visits were made throughout the villages of Probus, Tregoney, and a beginning was made at Mylor. The principle object was to ascertain those properties which were still without water closets and were not taking advantage of the main sewerage systems provided some years ago. A high percentage were found to be satisfactory.

There are now no known groups of totally unfit houses in this district, but the odd detached or semi-detached property is dealt with by Housing Act procedure when the facts justify it. Many people continue to improve their houses by the aid of improvement grants, 75 of which were approved during the year.

My thanks are due to your Consulting Engineers for information supplied on certain water and sewerage schemes, to the Water Engineer for his report, informative and interesting as always, and to Dr. Hingston, and to my own staff for their support and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. BENNETT.

Chief Public Health Inspector.
and Building Surveyor.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1966

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply

(a) Mains Supplies.

The greater part of the district is served by the Council's two main schemes, namely the Ladock and South East Scheme and the Chacewater and South West Scheme. The Parishes of St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe each have their own separate systems, but are linked with Chacewater so that their supplies can be augmented when required.

The supply at Mitchell has been improved by a connection to the Newlyn East system in 1965 for water supply purposes, both these areas came under the control of the North Cornwall Water Board in April.

Tresillian continues to be supplied by Truro Water Company, from whom the Council purchase their water requirements for this village. The same applies to Shortlanesend. Falmouth Corporation are the water authority for the Parish of Mylor.

Stithians Scheme. Stages 1 & 2.Trunk and Distribution Mains.

The main laying contracts were completed in December, 1966.

Stithians Impounding Scheme. Stage 3.Mass Concrete Reservoirs at Three Burrows, Near Chiverton, and Factory, Perranporth.

The construction of these reservoirs began in the late summer. It is expected they will be completed and in operation in the summer of 1967.

St. Mawes Water Mains.

The relaying of mains in St. Mawes was completed in April, 1966.

(b) Other Sources. Boreholes, springs, wells and rainwater storage tanks supply the needs of those members of the community unable to take advantage of main supplies. Public wells are tested and cleansing and protection carried out when necessary.

(c) Quality and Sufficiency. All main supplies are filtered and chlorinated, and regular samples were, as usual, frequently taken. The Analyst's reports showed that a satisfactory standard of purity was being maintained.

A total of 183 samples of water were taken for analysis during the year.

At the Ladock Pumping Station a total of 50.22" was recorded for the year as against 46.08" for 1965, an increase of 4.14", the wettest month for the year was in October, when 8.26" of rainfall was recorded, whilst the driest month was September, when only 1.61" fell. At Newlyn East rainfall recording station 40.76" was registered as against 32.93" for 1965, an increase of 7.83"

over the corresponding period of 1965. The heaviest rainfall was registered during the month of October, when 6.85" of rainfall was recorded, the driest month being March, when .95" were registered.

With increase rainfall over the whole area, no water had to be carried to areas where the previous year the village of Mitchell received additional water by carrier. When Newlyn East/Mitchell villages were taken over by the North and Mid Cornwall Water Board on the 1st April, as statutory suppliers of water to that area, the Rural District ceased to be responsible for the water in those villages.

During the early part of the year considerable difficulty was experienced with the pumping main from Mount Tunnel to the Treamble Pumping Station, and it was only by having 800 yards of 4" cast iron water main descaled that an improvement in the quantity of water from Mount to Treamble was able to be made, the 4" pipe which was laid over 15 years ago was so badly corroded inside that only a bore of 2" was measurable when sections of the pipe track were cut out for examination. After descaling, the amount of water pumped from Mount to Treamble was increased by over 7,000 gallons per hour, this water augmenting the Treamble Shaft Supply and Treamble Stream.

In August a little trouble was experienced in the St. Georges Hill area of Perranporth, when during parts of the day no water was available from the 20,800 gallon reservoir sited at Factory. Notices were posted regarding this shortage on the 1st August, and it was by the help and co-operation of householders and others, that a reasonable supply was maintained at all. The restriction notices were withdrawn on the 12th September. This position will be relieved when the new 70,000 gallon reservoir is constructed at Factory, which will then give a storage of nearly 100,000 gallons of water for that area.

The Chacewater and S.W. Area of supply from the Wheal Daniell Shaft continued to pump all water which was available, this source being helped by the small booster pump and supply from the valley between Chacewater and Blackwater, but it was only by receiving water from the Truro Water Company via the Kea Booster that sufficient water was made available in this area of supply.

Ladock and S.E. Water Area was well served during the year for water, additional pumping being required to cope with the influx of Summer visitors in the St. Just-in-Roseland peninsula. Trethem booster pumping station had to be kept in operation in order to supply water to the Voskelly elevated tower, this being the main source of supply to the Polvarth area of St. Mawes.

The Shortlanesend Water Supply from the Truro Water Company mains were well served throughout the year, and the additional hamlet of Idless was connected to the existing water mains at the elevated supply tank feeding Shortlanesend with water.

Tresillian village still continues to be supplied with water from the Truro Water Company mains through a metered supply near the Wheel Inn.

As in my previous reports, I append below the discharge of water from the four main Pumping Stations of the Rural District:-

Station	Area	1966	1965
Wheal Daniell	Chacewater & S.W.	70,532,900	62,720,000
Treamble	Perranzabuloe	84,743,700	74,882,900
Ladock	Ladock & S.E.	110,067,000	95,140,900
Gover	St. Agnes	68,895,000	64,833,000
		334,238,600	297,577,000 galls.

In addition to the above, water supplied to the Truro Rural District amounted to the following figures:-

Tresillian	1,567,000 galls. from Truro Water Company
Kea Booster	24,516,000 galls. from Truro Water Company
Shortlanesend	5,760,000 galls. from Truro Water Company
	<u>31,843,000 galls.</u>

Throughout the year routine inspection of all reservoirs has been carried out, flushing of water mains, where necessary, has been done during the times when most convenient to the supply and without inconveniencing consumers.

One submersible pump suffered a breakdown in May, with the result that on being withdrawn from service a break in the insulation of the stator was found and it was only after repeated enquiries with the manufacturers was a second-hand stator to be found, which could be used on this unit, the pump and meter having been in use for a number of years and the type now being outdated.

With the additional water required during the Summer months, on the Perranzabuloe Water Scheme, a third filter was installed by direct labour at the Treamble Pumping Station, the installation being completed in June, which now enables up to 16,000 gallons of water to be pumped into the mains per hour as against 11,000 g.p.h. before the installation.

Metered water supplies continued to be made and throughout the year 43 installations were made, as against 40 for 1965. There are now 1,450 water meters in use on the water mains, these being mostly connected to farm supplies, hotels, garages and boarding houses.

As in previous years, only an estimate can be given for the water taken from the gravitation supplies at Silverwell and Golla Water, serving the Perranzabuloe Area, 12,000,000 gallons from Silverwell and 3,000,000 gallons from Golla Water would be a reasonable figure to assume.

With the large number of properties being constructed in the Rural District, it naturally follows that on estate building, water main extensions are required, below I append the yardage and size of water mains installed during the year:-

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS - 1966

120 yard 3" main	-	Chacewater (M. Churm)
60 " 3" "	-	Mellingey, Perranwell Station
150 " 3" "	-	Wheal Leisure, Perranporth
333 " 3" "	-	North Hill, Blackwater
176 " 3" "	-	Tresillian Housing Estate
250 " 3" "	-	Beaconsfield Place, St. Agnes
404 " 3" "	-	Carnon Downs (Carclew Builders Ltd.)
120 " 3" "	-	Mellingey, Perranwell Station
360 " 3" "	-	Carnon Downs (N. Meagor)
<hr/>		
1,973 yards of new water mains		

Following on the laying of new water mains and new buildings being erected, connections to the Council's mains have to be made with the result that 429 new connections were carried out during the year, and 102 renewals found necessary on old services:-

NEW WATER CONNECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL'S MAINS - 1966
+ RENEWAL OF COMMUNICATION PIPES

	New Connections	Renewals
Chacewater & S.W. Area	212	2
Ladock & S.E. Area	78	20
Perranzabuloe Area	54	42
St. Agnes Area	77	37
Mitchell-Newlyn East-St. Erme Areas	2	1
Shortlanesend-Tresillian Areas ..	6	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	429	102
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Council's Water Engineer, Mr. W. C. Truscott, who has kindly supplied the above information (commencing with rainfall on page 13) wishes to add his best thanks to the Pump Attendants, Foreman, Labourers for the great help during the year, and his sincere thanks are due to his typist for her most valuable help during the year.

2. Sewerage.

The position regarding progress in the village sewerage schemes is as follows:-

(a) Threemilestone Sewerage

Final plans for this scheme have been completed and have been submitted to the Council. This scheme now awaits the local investigation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

(b) Porthtowan Sewerage

Final plans for this scheme have been completed and submitted to the Council. This scheme now awaits the local investigation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

(c) Veryan Sewerage

Final plans for this scheme have been completed and submitted to the Council. This scheme now awaits the local investigation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

(d) Cubert and Holywell Sewerage

Detailed plans for the revised scheme for the incorporation of the hamlets of Treveal, Tresean and Treworgans into the general sewerage proposals have been prepared and submitted to the Council.

(e) Perranporth Sewerage

Plans have been prepared for this scheme which awaits the local enquiry by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

(f) Perranwell Sewerage

Preliminary proposals have been submitted and agreed to in principle by the Council.

(g) Feock Sewerage

This scheme is still held in abeyance pending agreement for the location of a site for the sewage treatment works.

(h) Ladock Sewerage

Preliminary proposals for this scheme have been submitted to the Council, but the scheme is still under review pending the County Councils decision on the final form of development in the village.

(j) Shortlanesend Sewerage

Preliminary proposals are being prepared for the examination of the Council.

(k) St. Mawes Sewerage

Preliminary proposals are being prepared for the examination of the Council.

(1) Other Villages

The Council's Consulting Engineers are continuing with the preparation of plans for other villages to be sewered in accordance with the Council's list of priorities.

3. Sewerage Works.

The six maintenance men employed under the direct supervision of the general foreman, have worked well and achieved a satisfactory standard of conditions generally. Regular chemical tests made by the foreman help to ensure that the efficiency of the various works is maintained, although a few Council Estate plants - notably that at Veryan - are of poor design and difficult to manage. These will be obsolete as and when main village schemes come into being.

At Blackwater and Chacewater sludge drying beds were not draining properly owing to the dirty condition of the hardcore base. With some overtime working the men were able to excavate this, wash the stone in a hired cement mixer, and on wire mesh screens, and replace with satisfactory results.

A number of Lister engines and Mono pumps were also purchased for permanent fixing at several of the treatment works, with the object of saving men's time previously occupied in operating a portable pump taken around with them. The more recently built works include pumping equipment of this nature in their design.

4. Public Conveniences.

The Council own, and maintain with part-time attendants 18 public conveniences, including a new one built this year at Mylor Dockyard. Those at Holywell Bay have been enlarged. The Promenade conveniences at Perranporth are owned by the Perranporth Gardens Trustees, but by arrangement are maintained by the Council. Full-time attendants are employed here during the Summer.

It was decided as an experiment to install electric warm air dryers instead of paper towels at Perranporth and St. Mawes.

5. Cesspool Emptying.

During the year 2,952 loads were taken from 1,425 cesspools or septic tanks.

The Council have three cesspool emptying vehicles, including a new one of 1,200 gall. capacity, delivered this year. One of these was fitted with a handbasin with water heated by the engine. This has proved most useful and may well be followed by more.

The normal charge for emptying remains at 10/- for the first load, and 5/- per load for each additional in the one operation, but it was decided to double the charge after two visits in any period of 12 months.

6. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Negotiations continued with the owner of the site wanted for refuse disposal in the Parish of Newlyn East, but without success. By the end of the year the Council had decided that compulsory purchase seemed the only possible way of acquiring the land.

From the 1st April, control of all three disposal tips was let to one Contractor. At the same time re-organised collection rounds, planned over several months, came into operation. Each tip is now used in succession, on one or two days in the week, and although the concentration of collecting vehicles in the three areas required the days of collection to be altered in many districts, there were few cases of missed bins, and people soon became accustomed to the change.

Another innovation was the use of paper sacks as street litter containers. Six free-standing, fully guarded sack holders were purchased and placed at strategic points in the District, and on completion of a satisfactory trial period many more will be obtained, ultimately to replace the open wire baskets now generally in use. As regards litter in lay-bys the Council now co-operate with the County Council in servicing similar containers provided by their Highways Department in roadside parking places.

A second 35 c.yd. Karrier 'Ramillies' was ordered for delivery in 1967. The first of this type of large capacity collecting vehicle was received during the summer, and is a great improvement on the other types we have in use - in carrying capacity, ease of working, and appearance.

As replacements become due, I hope to have more of these or similar vehicles and so enable the Council to continue it's policy of progressively improving and extending the collection service. The appointment of a skilled fitter in May, and later a semi-skilled assistant, is leading to a higher standard of vehicle maintenance in the Council's large garage premises in Union Hill.

7. Salvage.

No salvage scheme is in operation.

8. Rodent Control.

Many farms have been inspected, and quotations submitted for treatment over a twelve month period. Fifty Contracts were entered into, to a value of £348. Four treatments are given at quarterly intervals.

The Rodent Operator is provided with a light van, and poisoning is done with Warfarin, or, less frequently Zinc Phosphide. 1,269 premises were inspected, and 314 found to be infested. The necessary treatment was given in each case.

Private houses are treated free of charge, and regular treatments have been given to refuse tips and sewerage systems. The Operator has also dealt with wasp nests and bees, for which a small charge is made.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Carcases inspected numbered 103,086.

There are 8 licensed slaughterhouses in operation - the bulk of the slaughtering is confined to four of them, some of it is done at weekends, necessitating Saturday and Sunday inspections.

Numerous routine visits have been made to foodshops, restaurants and hotels. Standards of food hygiene were generally satisfactory and no legal proceedings were found necessary.

In March a student meat inspector was appointed. With assistance from Public Health staff his studies were rewarded in October when he took and passed his qualifying examinations.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Act lays down standards and requirements for safety, sanitation, water supply, heating, ventilation, etc. In this District most of these premises are small and employ a very limited number of persons. No serious problems have been encountered, and those responsible for compliance with the Act have carried out all such improvements as have been asked of them.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

A total of 53 licences were issued in 1966. Eighty-nine visits were made to caravan sites.

In spite of repeated warnings a farmer persisted in using his fields for holiday caravans without a licence. Sanitary conditions were quite unsatisfactory and legal proceedings were taken. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £20 and the caravans were later removed.

HOUSING

Slum clearance.

No Clearance Orders were made, houses being dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses in all appropriate cases.

Overcrowding.

One Statutory Notice was served to abate overcrowding.

Housing Advances.

7 loans to build houses were made by the Council and 44 for the purchase of existing property. 2 Loans were made for improvements.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

New Building.

Under the Council's Building Byelaws 809 plans were submitted for the erection of new buildings or the conversion or alterations of existing property. Plans for proposed drainage work numbered 77 in addition.

On the 1st February, the Building Regulations, 1965, came into force. Most of the new provisions bear little resemblance to the old building byelaws, and much of it is by no means easy reading.

Lectures on the Regulations were given and attended at Plymouth and Truro, and also a course of evening classes at the Cornwall Technical College. This instruction was most helpful in arriving at an understanding of the new measures for building control.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 54

Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 25

Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 28

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers .. 32

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 39, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs -

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners -

(b) By local authority in default of owners -

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 1

(b) By local authority in default of owners 1

(c) Proceedings under Sections, 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition orders were made	4
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(3) Number of dwellinghouses closed as a result of Closing Orders under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act	11
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted	1
(5) Number of temporary houses owned by Local Authority certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-
(6) Number of temporary houses owned by Local Authority demolished	-
(d) Proceedings taken under Section 42, 43 and 44 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	

(1) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders	-
(2) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders confirmed by Minister	-
(3) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders and demolished	-

HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 1957

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(a) Discretionary.

Number of applications received - dwellings	32
Number of applications approved - dwellings	14
Total approved expenditure	£15,418 2s. 6d.
Total amount of grants made	£ 4,796.10s. 0d.

(b) Standard.

Number of applications received - dwellings	65
Number of applications approved - dwellings	61
Total approved expenditure	£18,839. 6s. 6d.
Total amount of grants made	£ 8,096.14s.11d.

NEW HOUSING

PARISH	By Local Authority		Total Completed in post-war period	
	Completed in 1966	Started in 1966	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise
St. Agnes	-	28	110	183
St. Allen	-	-	8	6
Chacewater	8	8	55	19
St. Clement	-	-	4	80
Cubert	-	-	14	24
Cuby	-	-	-	1
St. Erme	-	-	12	11
Feock	-	-	52	301
Gerrans	-	-	52	48
Gwennap	-	-	24	35
St. Just-in-Roseland	-	-	55	109
Kea	-	-	48	101
Kenwyn	-	-	44	118
Ladock	6	-	30	6
St. Michael Penkevil	-	-	-	5
Mylor	8	6	93	97
Newlyn East	2	-	50	17
Perranarworthal	-	-	36	89
Perranzabuloe	13	-	121	215
Philleigh	-	-	4	10
Probus	-	12	62	69
Ruanlanihorne	-	-	8	12
Tregoney	-	-	34	10
Veryan	-	-	28	26
	37	54	944	1,592

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955Ice-Cream.

3 new premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream.

92 samples were taken and the Methylene Blue Tests gave the following results:-

Grade I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Grade II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Grade III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Grade IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Other food premises registered.

New premises registered under Sec. 16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955 other than for sale of ice-cream -

New dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations

1949 - 1954 1

New distributors registered under the Regulations 8

MEAT INSPECTION

	CATTLE			Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	Cattle (excl. cows)	Cows	Calves		
Number killed	8,492	2,678	3,704	38,098	50,114
Number inspected	8,492	2,678	3,704	38,098	50,114
All diseases except cysticercosis and tuberculosis:-					
(a) Whole carcase condemned ..	1	24	32	220	274
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned ..	3,936	21	4,002	3,859	
Tuberculosis only:-					
(a) Whole carcase condemned ..	-	-	-	-	2
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned ..	-	10	-	-	629
Cysticercosis only:-					
(a) Whole carcase condemned ..	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned ..	13	10	-	-	-
Gross weight of meat condemned	NOT RECORDED				

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

Ten turkeys, weighing 122 lbs.

1 x 6 lb. tin corned beef.

1 quart ice cream.

37 pre-packed ice creams.

188 iced lollies.

1 x 10 lb. 3 oz. tin ham.

1 x 10 lb. tin ham.

14 lbs. butter.

1 x 10 oz. tin peas.

2 x 10 oz. tins soup.

24 x 4 lb. tins black currants.

2 x 9 lb. tins capers.

2 x 10 lb. cartons currants.

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

Premises inspected under Public Health Acts for other than	
Housing defects	97
Water Samples taken for Analysis	183
Infectious Diseases	11
Lengths of Drain tested	1,741
Lengths of Drain retested	73
Sewer connections supervised	66
Public Conveniences	82
Refuse Collection and Disposal	52
Building Byelaws	363
Food Premises (Food Hygiene Regs.)	153
Caravan Sites	89
Re Keeping of Animals	11

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	3	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	47	15	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	-	-	-	-
	50	16	4	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.I.)	3	3	-	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-

